

BOROUGH OF TIPTON



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Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.)

including that of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

(G. H. ACTON, M.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER
1963

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C O N T E N T S

- I. Statistics.
- II. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases.
- III. General Provision of Health Services.
- IV. Housing.
- V. Sanitary Circumstances of the Borough.
- VI. Inspection and Supervision of Food.
- VII. Public Cleansing.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(at 31st December, 1963)

Chairman: Councillor J. WHITEHOUSE

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A. MORTON

Aldermen D. S. Cox, Mrs. D. A. Lloyd,
Dr. J. F. Milligan and E. W. Owen

Councillors F. A. Chamberlain, J. Churchman,
A. H. Hodson, W. T. Lane, H. J. Randall,
J. W. Walters and F. Winchurch

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W. AULAY McLENNAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

*G. H. ACTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:

*W. J. HEMMINGS, M.A.P.H.I.

*E. K. PHIPPS, M.A.P.H.I.

*S. G. LARTER, M.A.P.H.I.
(Resigned October, 1963)

*D. A. SPURRIER, M.A.P.H.I.
(Resigned June, 1963)

Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

A. MORTON

R. J. CHIVERS

(Resigned December, 1963)

Cleansing Inspector:

A. HOLDEN, A.M.Inst.P.C.

Clerks:

Mrs. F. J. SLIM
(Resigned July 1963)

Miss B. D. MOON

Miss P. A. MILLINGTON
(Commenced August 1963)

*Qualified Meat Inspector

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Tipton.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1963. I apologise for its lateness but this has been due to the larger volume of work which has fallen on a depleted staff in the Public Health Department which has of necessity meant that items such as the compilation of the Annual Report have had to be deferred and precedence given to work and visits needing immediate attention.

I appreciate the help given by the Chairmen of the Health and Housing Committees, the co-operation of brother officers and the general practitioners in the Borough. I am also indebted to all members of the Health Department staff who have so willingly given themselves to the work of the department.

Your obedient servant,

W. A. McLENNAN,
Medical Officer of Health



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SECTION I

SECTION I—STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	2,167
Population (1961 census)	38,091
Population (1951 census)	39,382
Population (1931 census)	35,814
Population 1963 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	38,190
Population 1962 (Registrar General's estimate mid-year population)	38,300
Number of inhabited houses, 31st December, 1963 ...	10,511
Rateable Value (1st April, 1963)	£1,728,023
Sum represented by a penny rate, 1963/64	£6,950

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Live Births		Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	... ... ... ... ...	334	305	639
Illegitimate	... ... ... ... ...	20	17	37
		—	—	—
		354	322	676
		—	—	—

The crude birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1963 is 17.70. The comparability factor provided by the Registrar General (0.95) brings this to a rate of 16.82 per thousand population, which is the standardised birth rate for 1963.

The following table shows the births and birth rates in Tipton Borough since 1954.

Live Births (Table I)

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Legitimate ...	681	625	681	621	635	597	573	678	703	639
Illegitimate ...	14	25	12	19	20	18	12	24	35	37

Crude Birth Rate

per 1,000 estimated resident population

The standardised birth rate for Tipton is 16.82 per thousand population, the rate for England and Wales being 18.2 per 1,000.

							Male	Female	Total
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	17

The stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths for 1963 for Tipton is 24.53, the figure for England and Wales being 17.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

Stillbirths (Table 2)

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	26.61	32.74	19.80	30.30	19.46	42.06	37.83	27.70	18.62	24.53

			Male	Female	Total
Deaths	420

The crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population for Tipton for 1963 is 11.00. The comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 1.46. The crude death rate of 11.00 becomes standardised to a rate of 16.06 per 1,000 estimated population, the rate for England and Wales being 12.2 per 1,000 living.

Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

		Male	Female	Total
Deaths of Infants under one year	5	4

This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 13.31 per 1,000 live births and a rate of 12.99 per 1,000 live and stillbirths. 1962 figures were 18.97 and 18.62 respectively. The Infant Mortality Rate for the country as a whole for 1963 is 20.9 per 1,000 live births.

The following table shows an analysis of infant deaths.

(Table 3)

Cause of Death	From birth to 4 weeks (neo-natal)	From 4 weeks to 12 months	Total Infant Deaths
1. Gastro-intestinal infective disease (enteritis, diarrhoea, etc.)	—	—	—
2. Other infective conditions (broncho-pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.)	—	1	1
3. Non-infective conditions	—	—	—
4. Congenital malformations	4	1	5
5. Obstetrical injuries	1	—	1
6. Serious accidents	—	—	—
7. Unknown causes, e.g. prematurity...	2	—	2
TOTALS	7	2	9

**Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 1963, per 1,000
civilian population (Table 4)**

		Live Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	Death Rate
England and Wales	...	18.2	17.3	12.2
TIPTON	...	16.82 (Standardised)	24.53 —	16.06 (Standardised)

**Comparative Infant Mortality Rates, 1963, per 1,000
live births (Table 5)**

		Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births
England and Wales	...	20.9
TIPTON	...	13.31

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1963, being 13.31 per 1,000 live births, is a distinct improvement on that for 1962 when it was 18.97 per 1,000 live births.

Most of the infant deaths (7 out of 9) occurred during the first four weeks of life and six of these were due to congenital causes.

The following table gives the causes of death during 1963.

Detailed Causes of Death (Registrar General's figures). (Table 6)

	Disease						M.	F.	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	—	4
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	6	11	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	24	3	27	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5	5	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1	1	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	13	32	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1	
16. Diabetes	—	2	3	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	25	48	
18. Coronary disease, angina	50	34	84	
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	3	6	
20. Other heart disease	19	17	36	
21. Other circulatory disease	8	5	13	
22. Influenza	—	2	2	
23. Pneumonia	15	17	32	
24. Bronchitis	31	9	40	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	4	2	6	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	3	6	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	—	3	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3	
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	
31. Congenital malformations	1	3	4	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	13	29	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	—	5	
34. All other accidents	6	8	14	
35. Suicide	3	—	3	
36. Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	
TOTAL (all causes)						247	173	420	

The following table gives the seven chief causes of death.

(Table 7)

Cause of Death	M.	F.	Total	% of total deaths in 1963	% of total deaths in 1962
Heart disease	72	54	126	30.00	30.66
Cancer	48	29	77	18.33	17.76
Vascular lesions of nervous system	23	25	48	11.43	14.11
Bronchitis	31	9	40	9.52	10.22
Pneumonia	15	17	32	7.62	7.30
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	13	29	6.90	5.84
Other circulatory disease	8	5	13	3.10	3.16

The standardised death rate for the year is 16.06 per thousand estimated population.

Analysis of Deaths from Cancer.

(Table 8)

Site of Cancer	45 years of age & under		46 to 55		56 to 65		66 to 75		76 and over		Total (all ages)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	2	1	3	5	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	—	9	1	8	1	4	1	2	—	24	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	1	1	6	—	5	1	1	5	6	6	19	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	2	2	16	3	15	3	6	8	9	13	48	29

The following table shows comparative figures of all deaths from the year 1954.

(Table 9)

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
No. of deaths ...	293	332	304	394	374	363	344	407	411	420
Death Rate per 1,000 est. resd. population	7.45	8.42	7.68	9.94	9.46	9.21	8.78	10.65	10.73	11.00
									Stan.	Stan.
									Death	Death
									Rate	Rate
									15.99	16.06
Maternal deaths ...	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Maternal Death Rate	1.40	1.49	—	1.50	1.50	—	—	—	—	—
Infant deaths (under 1 year) ...	21	21	18	24	15	22	13	21	14	9
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	30.22	32.31	25.97	37.50	22.90	35.77	22.22	29.91	18.97	13.31

The total number of deaths in the Borough was 420 compared with 411 for 1962. Heart disease still remains the chief cause of death. Deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus are still increasing and again show a considerable preponderance of males over females (Table 8).

SECTION II

SECTION II— PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables give particulars of the incidence of notifiable diseases and the number of deaths certified as due to these.

Incidence of Notifiable Disease (Table 10)

Disease	Number of Cases								
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Scarlet Fever	56	19	39	62	46	35	26	24	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	7	721	15	510	5	743	8	516	
Whooping Cough	92	31	3	16	58	10	3	18	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	11	10	12	8	9	19	2	2	
Erysipelas	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection	2	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	
Acute Encephalitis (Infective)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	32	8	21	15	12	32	2	31	
Food Poisoning	19	1	3	3	3	5	6	2	
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Para-typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Deaths from Notifiable Disease (Table 11)

Disease	Number of Deaths (Registrar General's figures)								
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Pneumonia	14	25	9	21	11	25	30	32	
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Analysis of Infectious Diseases according to Age Groups (Table 12)

Age Groups	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery
Under 1 year ...	1	27	5	—
1—2 years ...	3	142	4	3
3—4 years ...	3	131	3	6
5—9 years ...	14	210	6	15
10—14 years ...	1	3	—	2
15—24 years ...	1	3	—	2
25 and over ...	1	—	—	3
TOTALS ...	24	516	18	31

Age Groups	Acute Pneumonia	Typhoid Fever	Food Poisoning
Under 5 years ...	—	—	1
5—14 years ...	—	—	—
15—44 years ...	—	1	1
45—64 years ...	2	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	2	1	2

The foregoing tables (10, 11 and 12) show that 1963 was a peak year of incidence of measles, 516 cases having been notified, and from Table 10 it will be observed that the two-yearly cycle of high incidence has been a regular occurrence, the number of cases in intermediate years being negligible.

There was no case of poliomyelitis. 1963 is the eighth year in succession in which no case of diphtheria occurred.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The following table shows the number of children who have received a primary immunisation against Diphtheria during the year and also those who have had a secondary reinforcing injection.

(Table 13)

	Children born in the years						Total
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954-1958	
A. Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation during the year ended 31st December, 1963 ...	12	145	70	2	40	83	352
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection during the year ended 31st December, 1963 ...	—	—	3	6	64	244	317
TOTALS ...	12	145	73	8	104	327	669

During 1963 the immunisation of children against diphtheria was continued in infant welfare centres and schools and by general practitioners. A total of 669 children received injections during the year, 352 of these being primary doses and 317 reinforcing doses. Of the primary doses, 269 were given to pre-school children and 83 to school children, this latter group being children in their first term at school who had not previously been immunised against diphtheria.

Immunisation against Tetanus

The following table shows the immunisations performed during 1963.

(Table 14)

Year of Birth	Number of children who completed an initial course of protection	Number of children who received reinforcing injections
1963	12	—
1962	132	1
1961	58	—
1960	1	—
1959	—	—
1958—1954...	—	1
1953—1949...	—	—
TOTAL ...	203	2

The importance of immunisation against tetanus is not so much to protect a child against the disease, but to eliminate the need for the child to receive anti-tetanic serum in the event of an accident. Anti-tetanic serum, being horse serum, is likely to give rise to sensitization reactions, which do not occur with the tetanus toxoid.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

The following table shows the work done.

(Table 15)

Year of Birth	Number of children who have completed a primary course of pertussis vaccine during the year
1963	13
1962	146
1961	38
1960	1
1959	—
1954—1958	—
1949—1953	—
TOTAL ...	198

Total immunised before 1963

Under 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2,592	22	2,614

Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table shows the vaccinations performed during 1963.

(Table 16)

Age at date of vaccination	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Number vaccinated ...	10	11	9	785	11	826
Number re-vaccinated ...	—	—	64	19	—	83

The demand for vaccination against smallpox has seemed to continue from 1962 to some extent and more parents are seeking early vaccination for their children realising that the importance of early vaccination of the child is not so much to prevent the disease in infancy, as to render safer vaccination if it should become necessary in later life.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

The following table shows the vaccinations performed during 1963

(Table 17)

Year of Birth	Number of persons who completed a primary course of vaccination		Total (All Vaccines)
	Oral Vaccine	Salk Vaccine	
1963	66	—	66
1962	279	3	282
1961	25	—	25
1943-1960	3	2	5
1933-1942	5	2	7
Previous to 1933	5	—	5
TOTAL	383	7	390

No. of Reinforcing Injections.

3rd Injection	4th Injection	3rd Injection	4th Injection
Salk Vaccine		Oral Vaccine	
32	2	12	1

The number of persons primarily immunised against poliomyelitis during 1963 fell from the 1962 figure to 390, and most of these were done by the oral vaccine. With the declining incidence of poliomyelitis I suppose the risk is less and the tendency with parents is to defer this until later in life and protect their children from diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus as early as possible. Under the Ministry's schedule Q, however, one of two alternative schedules of immunisation, the advantage of immunisation against poliomyelitis being commenced at the age of 6 months and then followed at 9 months by the combined immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus means that children are protected against poliomyelitis before being given antigens containing mineral carriers, so that there is less risk of what is termed "provocation" paralysis.

Tuberculosis

Nineteen cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 18 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. Of the 18 pulmonary cases notified, 5 were inward transfers from other areas. Table 18 gives comparative figures with previous years.

(Table 18)

Notifications of Tuberculosis during the last ten years

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Totals
1954	60	4	64
1955	48	4	52
1956	43	1	44
1957	73	1	74
1958	35	5	40
1959	19	1	20
1960	31	4	35
1961	29	3	32
1962	30	4	34
1963	18	1	19

Analysis of Notifications of Tuberculosis according to Age Groups

(Table 19)

New Cases					Removals from Register on account of Death, Revised Diagnosis, Recovery, Transfers (position at 31st December, 1963)					
Age Groups	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
3—5	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
6—10	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
11—15	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
16—20	1	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
21—25	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3
26—35	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	2
36—45	2	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	2
46—55	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3
56—65	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	3
66—75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	13	5	1	—	19	7	10	—	—	17

The total number of cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st December, 1963, was 537 pulmonary and 152 non-pulmonary.

SECTION III

SECTION III—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Local Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are administered by the Staffordshire County Council and are not matters for inclusion in this report.

However, a listing of these services may afford help to members of the Council and to the Public when it is desired to make use of them or to recommend their use to others.

Prenatal Clinics

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Telephone No.: Tipton 1949.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Friday, 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

(Mothercraft and Relaxation Class).

Birch Street Clinic, Tipton.

Telephone No.: Tipton 2907.

Friday, fortnightly, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.

(Mothercraft and Relaxation Class)

Midwives' Sessions

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Tuesday, 1-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.

Birch Street Clinic, Tipton.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Child Welfare Centres

Central Clinic, Horseley Road, Tipton.

Monday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Youth Centre, St. Marks Road, Ocker Hill, Tipton.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Tividale Street Methodist Church, Burnt Tree, Tipton.

Wednesday, fortnightly, 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Birch Street Clinic, Tipton.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Domestic Help Service

A staff of Domestic Helps is available for attendance at homes within the Borough in cases of illness or confinement.

Applications for this service should be made to the Area Health Office, Wood Street, Tipton. Telephone No.: Tipton 2541.

Midwifery Service

The following midwives are now practising in the Borough :

Nurse Rayman, 5, Stella Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1972.

Nurse Kenny, 100, Alexandra Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 3420.

Nurse Williams, 40, Woodcroft Avenue, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1494.
(serves also in Coseley district).

Nurse Brinton, 16, Princes Road, Tividale.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1547.
(serves also in Tividale district).

Nurse Sherratt, 101, Alexandra Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 3106.

Nurse Symonds, 126, Tipton Road, Woodsetton.
Telephone No.: Sedgley 4638.

Nurse Fletcher, 30, Leasowe Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1521.

Nurse Fereday, 20, Bourne Avenue, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 2716.

Health Visiting

This service is carried out for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health by four full-time Health Visitors. They can be consulted any day at the Central Clinic or Birch Street Clinic, or at the branch Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Home Nursing

The Home Nursing in the Borough is undertaken by the following nurses:

Nurse Cotterill, 56, Florence Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1086.

Nurse Wardley, 3, Charles Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1087.

Nurse Hunter, Flat 311, Dudley Port, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 3269.

Nurse Slyfield, 54, Leasowe Road, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 2150.

Nurse York, 161, Park Lane West, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 2449.

Nurse A. Tomass (Male Nurse), 31, Vernon Avenue, Tipton.
Telephone No.: Tipton 1027.

Vaccination

Vaccination was carried out on request by all general practitioners in the Borough.

Immunisation

In addition to the facilities available at all Child Welfare Centres and schools for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough, immunisation was also undertaken during the year by all general practitioners.

Ambulance Service

The Ambulance Station covering the Borough area is at Birch Street, Tipton. Telephone No.: Tipton 3121.

Day Nursery

This service has now been discontinued.

SECTION IV

SECTION IV—HOUSING (Joint Report)

The number of new houses erected in the Borough during 1963 was as follows:—

No. of Council houses and flats completed ...	62
No. of houses completed by private enterprise	12
Total ...	74

The number of new dwellings erected shows a decrease of 114 on last year's figures, which was 188.

SLUM CLEARANCE ACTION

The number of unfit houses dealt with under the Housing Act totalled 92 as against 98 during the previous year. It is expected that the progress of slum clearance will be greatly accelerated in view of the increased new housing accommodation which will be available in the near future.

Clearance Areas

The undermentioned clearance areas were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government without modification.

Ballfields No. 115 Clearance Order comprising 41 houses.

19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30 and 31, Tame Road.

30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55, Ballfields.

1, 2, 3, 4, Court 1, Ballfields.

Dudley Port No. 116 Clearance Order

342, 343, 344, 345, 346 and 347, Dudley Port.

1 and 2, Horseley Heath.

Summary of the number of houses, type, persons occupying, etc. of the above two Clearance Areas

Area	No. and type of Houses		Total	Total No. of Occupants	No. of Occupiers in		Average No. of Persons per house
	Through	Back-to-Back			Through	Back-to-Back	
Ballfields No. 115 ...	28	13	41	151	121	30	3.7
Dudley Port No. 116 ...	8	—	8	15	15	—	2.0

(a) Individual Unfit Houses

27 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and demolition orders were made as follows:

110, 111, 112, 113 and 114, Park Lane East.
1, 2 and 3, Court 1, Park Lane East.
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Sanders Street.
8, Castle Street.
1, 2 and 3, Court 3, Horseley Heath.
8 and 10, High Street, Princes End.
18 and 20, High Street, Princes End.
Canal House, Howl Place.
77, Leabrook Road.
1 House, Court 4, Leabrook Road.
58, Field Road.
54 and 55, Castle Road.

(b) Closing Orders

The following two houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation and closing orders placed on same:

80a, Park Lane West.
94a, Dudley Port.

(c) Unfit Houses Acquired by the Local Authority for Demolition

The following 14 houses unfit for human habitation were acquired for demolition:

58, 59, 60 and 61, Bell Street.
102 and 104, Horseley Road.
68 and 69, Union Street.
106, Horseley Road.
9, Chapel Street.
52, Bell Street.
34, High Street.
60 and 63, Aston Street.

During the year 102 houses previously condemned as being unfit for human habitation were demolished.

The following table shows the total number of unfit houses dealt with under the Housing Acts from 1931, the commencement of the slum clearance programme, to 31st December, 1963.

			No. of Houses Affected	No. of Houses Demolished	No. of Persons Displaced
Clearance Areas	...	...	1,526	1,474	6,760
Individual houses and vans in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made	...	...	1,193	1,083	4,585
Individual unfit houses acquired by the Council in respect of which Resolutions to demolish as unfit, have been passed	...	...	204	155	493
Individual unfit houses and vans demolished as a result of other procedure	...	...	97	97	350
Unfit houses and parts of buildings in respect of which Closing Orders have been made	...		31	14	135
Individual unfit houses in respect of which undertakings have been accepted	...	...	27	22	119
TOTAL	...		3,078	2,845	12,442

Rehousing and Overcrowding

The number of families provided with a Council dwelling was 94 as against 211 in 1962.

Of the above number of families rehoused, 50 were living in overcrowded conditions.

The following table gives a summary of the families rehoused:

			Total No. of families rehoused	Total No. of persons rehoused	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved
Sub-tenants living in Council houses	...	...	19	76	15
Sub-tenants living in Private houses	...	...	9	35	8
Tenants living in Private houses	...	...	16	64	5
Tenants living in houses condemned under the Housing Act	...	...	47	171	19
Occupiers of Caravans	...	...	3	14	3
TOTAL	...		94	360	50

The following table shows the approximate average number of persons per house and the average number of persons per room in the Borough:

Year	Number of dwellings in the Borough	Average number of persons per dwelling	Average number of persons per room
1921	7,375	4.63	1.14
1931	7,796	4.60	1.11
1946	9,308	4.00	0.92
1950	10,190	3.85	0.90
1955	10,662	3.70	0.88
1960	10,915	3.59	0.87
1961	10,993	3.48	0.86
1962	11,008	3.48	0.86
1963	11,020	3.46	0.86

Rent Act, 1957

Only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received under the above Act, which was granted.

Erection of New Dwellings

The following table shows the number of new dwellings built by the Council and by private builders since the year 1947.

Year	Council Houses and Flats built	Private Houses built	Total
1947	254	36	290
1948	198	10	208
1949	200	7	207
1950	141	12	153
1951	122	8	130
1952	135	15	150
1953	128	26	154
1954	158	5	163
1955	82	31	113
1956	36	13	49
1957	214	16	230
1958	136	15	151
1959	79	36	115
1960	48	39	87
1961	58	20	78
1962	168	20	188
1963	62	12	74

Improvement of Houses

In accordance with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government circular recommending the survey of houses in the Borough which were likely to be suitable and worth improving with the aid of grants, surveys of two areas were undertaken and the owners of houses which could be

improved were contacted and all relevant information provided to assist in making the applications for improvement.

The areas were as follows:

Area	Total No. of houses surveyed	Houses already provided with necessary amenities (bathrooms, etc.)	Houses found which could be improved by Grant	Houses not suitable
No. 1—Park Estate	... 303	126	158	19
No. 2—Burnt Tree	... 184	68	100	16
TOTAL	... 487	194	258	35

During the year 16 applications for Improvement Grants and 25 applications for Standard Grants were made under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, and were approved by the Local Authority.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1963, and in respect of the Cleansing and Refuse Disposal Department for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1964.

Housing continues to be an important section of the work and a further 92 houses were considered to be unfit for human habitation and dealt with under the Housing Act making a total of 3,085 since the commencement of slum clearance. With the large increase in the number of new dwellings now in the course of erection, progress in the eradication of unfit houses should now be greatly accelerated.

Progress in implementing the provisions of the Clean Air Act in relation to industry continues, and the first Smoke Control Order relating to 880 dwelling houses was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

Meat inspection still occupies a considerable amount of the Inspectors' time and the total animals slaughtered and inspected was 112,558. Improvements to two of the slaughterhouses required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, have been carried out and work to the remaining slaughterhouse, which is being entirely modernised, is nearing completion.

The results of bacteriological examinations of milk and ice cream samples taken during the year were again very satisfactory.

The collection and disposal of household refuse has again been very efficient throughout the year. The collection has been a weekly one and very few complaints have been received.

Comments on other branches of work carried out are given in later pages.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their confidence, the Medical Officer of Health for his support and the whole of the staff for their able and active co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. H. ACTON,

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION V

SECTION V

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

The total number of visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year was 6,929, as against 7,908 during the previous year.

Summary of Visits and Inspections

Houses inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts	...	345
Re-inspection of premises in respect of notices served	...	1,032
Housing visits re overcrowding, rehousing, demolition, etc.	...	608
Applications for Standard and Improvement Grants	...	83
Houses surveyed re Standard and Improvement Grants	...	622
Visits to houses in respect of Rent Act, 1957	...	6
Dirty and verminous houses	...	21
Houses let-in-lodgings	...	2
Houses in multiple occupation	...	5
Nuisances discovered in course of district inspection	...	182
Visits under the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations		136
Shops, canteens, etc. re unsound food	...	61
Ice Cream Premises	...	16
Markets	...	25
Slaughterhouses	...	1,267
Offensive trade premises	...	3
Shops re Pet Animals Act	...	6
Visits under Shops Act, 1950	...	12
Visits to factories under the Factory Act, 1937	...	21
Visits under Noise Abatement Act	...	13
Tents, vans and sheds	...	38
Infectious diseases and food poisoning cases	...	439
Premises infested with rats and mice	...	53
Visits to premises under the Clean Air Act	...	113
Visits to houses re Smoke Control Order	...	428
Petroleum Regulations (licensed storage premises)	...	102
Visits re Cleansing Service	...	374
Visits re defective and obstructed drains	...	310
Cinemas	...	2
Schools	...	6
Stables	...	5
Visits to houses re National Assistance Act, 1950	...	15
Miscellaneous visits	...	578
	TOTAL	6,929

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

428 visits were made to domestic premises and 113 visits to industrial premises.

Satisfactory progress is being maintained in the reduction of smoke from industrial plant and there has been a steady change over to semi-automatic and automatic control of steam raising plant. During the year new legislation issued extended the list of scheduled works where the responsibility for enforcing the Clean Air Act relating to smoke, grit and dust emission comes within the jurisdiction of H.M. Alkali Inspectorate. The emissions of fumes into the atmosphere from cupolas are still a problem but some improvement from this nuisance has been made by means of higher chimney stacks.

The following table indicates the amount of work carried out during the year.

Premises	Nuisance	Action Taken
Iron Foundry	Grit and dust nuisance	Cupolas provided with wet arrestors in lieu of dry arrestors.
Wire Works	Fumes	Chimney stack raised.
Offensive Trade Premises	Smoke nuisance from vertical boiler fired with coal.	Change over to oil.
Engineering Works	Smoke nuisance from burning of refuse.	New incinerator complying with the Clean Air Act installed.
Engineering Works	Smoke nuisance	Vertical boiler provided with mechanical stoker.
Iron Foundry	Grit nuisance	Grit arrestor to cupola provided.
Scrap Yard	Smoke nuisance	New incinerator complying with Clean Air Act provided.
Licensed Premises	Smoke nuisance from burning of refuse from incinerator	Practice ceased.
Rolling Mills	Smoke nuisance	Oil burning plant overhauled and new burners fitted.
Iron Foundry	Grit from furnace using pulverised fuel	Change over to oil firing to be carried out.

Three notifications of intention to install new furnaces and applications for prior approval were received under the Clean Air Act and granted, subject in one instance to the height of the chimney stack being altered to the Local Authority's requirements.

In all new buildings provisions for the installation of only such appliances for heating and cooking as are suitably designed for burning smokeless fuels were enforced in compliance with the Building Byelaws made under the appropriate Acts.

DOMESTIC SMOKE CONTROL

The Tipton No. 1 Smoke Control Order which covers an area of 178 acres was confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government in June and is comprised of the following premises:

Privately owned dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	647
Local Authority dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
Industrial & commercial premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
							—
						TOTAL	904
							—

It is interesting to note, taking into account the number of houses dealt with to the end of the year, that householders are preferring the installation of gas or electric heating. The percentage of private houses so far dealt with shows that 55 per cent have been converted to gas or electric heating. Another feature is the number of householders installing solid fuel appliances coupled with partial central heating.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

As in previous years measurements of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide in the atmosphere were made from the four volumetric recording appliances situated at the following sites:

1. Municipal Buildings.
2. Public Baths, Queens Road.
3. Alexandra Road.
4. Highfield Road.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE

The following table shows the monthly concentration of Sulphur Dioxide expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre at the four sites.

1963	Municipal Buildings		Baths Park Lane West		Alexandra Road		School Highfield Road	
Month	Monthly Average Value	Highest Daily Average						
January ...	243	416	314	907	313	1055	419	956
February ...	—	642	253	590	260	584	213	578
March ...	158	415	147	370	146	410	114	261
April ...	152	262	—	174	140	241	142	272
May ...	95	177	88	179	98	181	78	193
June ...	102	271	107	427	94	182	98	244
July ...	69	136	75	141	92	207	67	161
August ...	77	168	72	157	70	198	80	226
September ...	117	248	122	268	110	212	105	238
October ...	129	269	119	207	121	231	107	242
November ...	191	406	163	301	138	306	173	319
December	228	607	—	913	194	497	274	659

— insufficient number of results

The average monthly concentration of Sulphur Dioxide expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre over the whole year is as follows :—

			1963	1962
Municipal Buildings	...	...	142	151
Baths, Park Lane West	...	...	146	166
Alexandra Road	...	...	148	174
Highfield Road	...	...	156	157

SMOKE

The following table shows the monthly concentration of smoke expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre at the four sites.

1963	Municipal Buildings		Baths Park Lane West		Alexandra Road		School Highfield Road	
Month	Average	Highest Daily Average	Average	Highest Daily Average	Average	Highest Daily Average	Average	Highest Daily Average
January ...	130	416	314	907	303	1055	206	956
February ...	—	345	253	390	260	584	213	578
March ...	89	260	117	341	120	330	—	233
April ...	69	203	—	175	91	248	61	159
May ...	32	59	50	90	47	98	27	68
June ...	35	96	41	100	37	77	28	71
July ...	29	69	31	69	35	60	21	62
August ...	28	83	29	68	33	78	30	66
September	65	170	66	211	65	149	54	161
October ...	68	177	70	146	73	154	67	203
November	127	331	84	288	125	297	110	206
December	140	375	—	380	172	374	175	396

— insufficient number of results

The average monthly concentration of smoke expressed in micro-grammes per cubic metre over the whole year is as follows :—

		1963	1962
Municipal Buildings	...	74	105
Baths, Park Lane West	...	105	134
Alexandra Road	...	113	129
Highfield Road	...	90	116

DEPOSIT GAUGES

The following table shows the monthly recordings expressed in tons per square mile from the four deposit gauges during 1963.

Month		Park Lane School	Grammar School Alexandra Road	Jubilee Park Ocker Hill	Ocker Hill School Gospel Oak Road
January	...	10.51	18.75	9.04	9.95
February	...	12.04	14.91	7.47	18.00
March	...	24.32	35.42	23.04	19.94
April	...	11.57	13.31	30.46	12.30
May	...	22.23	—	18.06	10.09
June	...	18.48	—	24.13	16.12
July	...	11.07	—	12.58	13.51
August	...	17.29	—	13.77	14.48
September	...	13.04	14.03	9.81	14.08
October	...	10.14	13.37	9.14	10.46
November	...	16.42	20.61	19.45	23.54
December	...	13.64	—	11.14	12.84
Total Deposit	...	180.75	130.40 (7 months)	188.09	175.31
Average monthly deposit	...	15.06	18.63	15.67	14.61

The average monthly deposit over the whole of the Borough for the year under review was 15.99 tons per square mile as against 15.41 for 1962.

The deposit gauges were first put into operation in 1950 and the amount of deposited matter has gradually been reduced over the years from 26.25 tons per square mile in 1950 to 15.99 tons per square mile for 1963, a decrease of 10.26 tons.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

The number of houses disinfected after infectious disease totalled 37.

During the year the household furniture and effects of 55 families from condemned houses were disinfested and removed to Council dwellings.

In addition, the household effects of 5 families not disinfested were removed into Council dwellings.

Complaints

The number of complaints received during the year was 870, as against 785 in 1962, and are summarised below.

General defects to houses	...	...	...	...	...	87
Defective and choked drains	...	...	...	...	...	310
Rat and mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	241
Insect infestation	...	...	...	...	...	99
Offensive odours	...	...	...	...	...	17
Flooded cellars	...	...	...	...	...	19
Smoke, grit and dust nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	8

Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dangerous structures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tipping and burning of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Noise nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective sanitary conveniences, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Statement of Removal of Sanitary Defects and Nuisances in and around Dwellings, etc.

During the year under review, 258 preliminary notices and 46 statutory notices were served for the abatement of nuisances and the remedy of defects in and around dwellings and the following table shows the nature of work actually carried out.

Nature of Work Done

Dwelling Houses:								No.
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133
Eavesguttering and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Chimney flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
External walls rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Windows provided with new sash cords	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Fixed windows made to open	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Staircases repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
General house fittings repaired or renewed (boilers, fire-grates, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Separate water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional wash-houses provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Glazed sinks provided in lieu of brick and quarry sills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Sink waste pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Wash-houses rebuilt or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Water supply laid on to wash-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wash-house coppers, firegrates, etc., renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water supply pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Verandahs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coal stores repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drainage:								
Choked drains opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
Main drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. branch drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Waste and surface water drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Inspection chambers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Additional inspection chambers installed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New covers and frames to inspection chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ventilation and soil pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
New intercepting and gully traps fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Yards, Passages, etc.:						No.
Yard and passage surfaces repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Closets:						
W.C. buildings repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	54
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	12
New W.C. pedestal pans fitted	...	...	...	...	...	33
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	48
Flush pipes, water supply pipes, etc., repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	79
Midden privies abolished	...	...	...	...	...	2
Urinal stalls reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Intervening ventilated space to W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Insanitary box seats abolished	...	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulations:						
Offensive accumulations removed...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Stagnant water removed	...	...	...	...	...	4
General:						
Burning of trade refuse discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	6
Keeping of animals so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	1
Emission of noxious effluvia discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	2
Housing of caravans so as to be a nuisance discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dangerous buildings demolished	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stables lime washed and cleansed...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Water Supply

The public water supply is derived from the South Staffordshire Water-works Company.

The water received is satisfactory in quality and quantity and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

Bacteriological examination and chemical analyses of 48 samples of water were made during the year and found to be satisfactory.

The following is a summary of the number of houses and the proportion of population supplied with an internal water supply or direct to wash-houses and by means of stand pipes.

		Proportion of Houses	Proportion of Population
(a) Direct to houses	...	95.1%	94.9%
(b) By means of stand pipes	0.9 } Laid on to wash-houses 4.0 }	4.9%	5.1%

Samples of water taken from the Public Swimming Baths for chemical examination were satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

Arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal are reasonably adequate.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts

96 premises are licensed to store petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures in the Borough, the total amount of petroleum spirit and mixtures stored being 145,104 gallons.

2 premises are also licensed for the storage of carbide of calcium. The amount stored is 503 tons.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses in the Borough.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Four licences were issued under the above Act in respect of pet shops. No irregularities were found on inspection of the premises during the year.

Offensive Trades

There are two offensive trade premises situated in the Borough. No complaints were received in respect of these premises during the year.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Report for 12 months ended 31st December, 1963.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other	(including Business Premises)	Total
		Council Houses	(including Premises)		
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's district	34	10,511	1,577	12,122
2. Number of properties inspected by Local Authority as a result of—					
(a) Notification	12	323	36	371
(b) Survey under the Act	—	34	—	34
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	27	—	27
3. Number of properties inspected (under 2) which were found to be infested with rats	12	305	32	349
Number of properties inspected (under 2) which were found to be infested with mice	—	79	4	83
4. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority	12	384	36	432
5. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	12	412	36	460
6. Number of notices served	—	—	—	—

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health, made by the Public Health Inspectors.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	7	2	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) to which Section 7 applies ...	178	10	4	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	185	12	4	—

Cases in which Defects were found

Contravention	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7):				
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	8	8	—	2
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
(d) Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	10	10	—	3

Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

During the year, three lists of outworkers were received from Employers. There were no cases of default in sending lists and no instances of work in unwholesome premises.

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers in August List required by Section 10.
Carding of hooks, buttons, etc.	330
Making of wearing apparel.	1

SECTION VI

SECTION VI—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected at the three private slaughterhouses in the Borough during the year under review was 112,558 as against 125,451 during 1962.

The number of animals affected with Tuberculosis again declined and the percentage of the number inspected was the lowest ever recorded namely, Cattle 0.11 and Pigs 1.46 per cent.

The percentage of animals affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis again showed a slight increase. This increase again is mainly accounted for by the number of animals affected with parasitic diseases.

The total amount of meat condemned at the slaughterhouses as being unfit for human consumption was approximately 90 tons. The condemned meat is disposed of in accordance with the Ministry's instructions and mainly utilised for the manufacture of fertilisers.

The following table shows the total carcases inspected and the number condemned and the carcases in which some part or organ was condemned.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	9,492 (10,394)	915 (850)	1,065 (1,665)	16,352 (25,899)	84,734 (86,643)
Number inspected	9,492 (10,394)	915 (850)	1,065 (1,665)	16,352 (25,899)	84,734 (86,643)
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned ...	— (7)	3 (5)	10 (6)	28 (33)	104 (125)
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3,330 (3,631)	432 (383)	13 (10)	1,834 (1,635)	10,976 (9,785)
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	35.1 (35.0)	47.5 (45.6)	2.2 (0.1)	11.4 (6.4)	13.1 (11.4)
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcases condemned ...	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	3 (2)
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	10 (36)	2 (1)	— (—)	— (—)	1,235 (1,462)
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	0.15 (0.3)	0.22 (0.1)	— (—)	— (—)	1.46 (1.7)
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	50 (23)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	50 (23)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Generalised and totally condemned	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)

(Figures in brackets relate to 1962)

Table showing meat condemned from 10,407 Cattle slaughtered during 1963

Disease	Carcases			Livers			Stomachs			Spleens			Kidneys and Skirts			Udders			Other Parts		
	Whole	Heads	Lungs	Hearts																	
Extensive Bruising	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oedema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Emaciation and Oedema	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	
Localised Tuberculosis	—	—	74	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Actinomycosis	—	—	17	53	36	615	178	38	12	83	68	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Abscesses, Tumours, etc.	—	—	37	135	18	940	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parasitic Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pleurisy, Peritonitis and Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	370	—	125	126	113	—	37	65	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fatty Condition	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tenganiectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Amyloid Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congestion	—	—	8	198	3	2	8	43	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bacterial Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Melanism	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Contamination and Decomposition	—	—	6	21	5	2	8	18	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bruising	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nephritis, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cysticercosis	—	—	37	4	11	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mastitis and Indurated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cavernous Angroma	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	...	3	187	817	266	1966	325	228	57	143	192	24									

Table showing meat condemned from 84,734 Pigs slaughtered during 1963

Disease	Mesenteries						Other Parts		
	Whole Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines
Generalised Tuberculosis	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Septicaemia	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Pyæmia	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Acute Swine Erysipelas	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Septic Pleurisy, Peritonitis and Pneumonia	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Jaundice	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Congestion and Imperfect Bleeding	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Emaciation—Pathological	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Multiple Injuries	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Bilateral Pyelo-Nephritis and Emaciation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Multiple Abscesses and Neoplasms	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Dropsey	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Septic Metritis	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gangrenous Peritonitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Septic Mastitis and Oedema	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dead on Arrival	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Swine Fever	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Extensive Bruising	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arthritis and Fevered Flesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Localised Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Peritonitis and Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscesses and Tumours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oedema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infarcts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contamination and Decomposition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parasitic Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Conditions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	107	1449	3881	2834	5299	361	930	1329	488

Table showing meat condemned from 16,352 Sheep slaughtered during 1963

Disease	Whole Carcasses						Mesenteric Stomachs series						Other Parts	
	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Kidneys	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Kidneys	Stomachs	Others
Dropsy and Emaciation	8	8	8	8	8	16	8	8	24 Legs—Fractures, Abscesses, etc.	
Extensive Bruising	5	5	5	5	5	10	5	5		
Emaciation (Pathological)	4	4	4	4	4	8	4	4	29 Breasts—Abscesses, Sepsis, Bruising, etc.	
Arthritis and Emaciation	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3		
Septic Pneumonia	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	6 Forequarters—Bruising, Abscesses	
Multiple Abscesses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	306 Flanks—Sepsis, Bruising, Peritonitis, etc.	
Imperfect Bleeding	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11 Shanks—Arthritis, etc.	
Septic Pleurisy and Peritonitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4 Shoulders—Abscesses	
Septic Metritis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6 Part Forequarters—Abscesses	
Congestion and Oedema	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Offensive Odour	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Parasitic Infections	—	—	23	311	110	896	—	—		
Abscesses	—	—	26	27	—	17	—	—	2	2
Pneumonia, Pleurisy and Peritonitis	—	—	—	40	9	10	2	—	4	4
Congestion	—	—	3	47	—	18	—	—	1	2
Sepsis	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—		
Tumours	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Decomposition and Contamination	—	—	30	—	—	9	20	—		
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—		
Bruising	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—		
					28	117	456	172	1016	30	56	36	37	
					TOTALS	...								

Table showing meat condemned from 1,065 Calves slaughtered during 1963

Disease	Whole						Mesen-			
	Carcasses	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Spleens	Stomachs	Kidneys	series	Other Parts
2 Portion of Hindquarters— Bruising										
Immaturity	4	4	4	4	4
Joint III	2	2	2	4	2
Pyaemia	2	2	2	4	2
Septic Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia and Immaturity...	1	1	1	2	1
Abscesses	—	2	—	3	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—
Contamination	—	2	—	1	—
Congestion	—	—	—	2	—
Ringworm	—	1	—	—	—
Fatty Conditions	—	—	—	3	—
TOTALS	...	10	13	15	10	19	10	10	20	10

Meat and Other Foods Condemned

The total amount of foodstuffs condemned as being unfit for human consumption and destroyed was as follows:

Description of Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Carcasses and Offal from Slaughterhouses	...	89	11	2 18
Cheese	...	—	—	3 25
Bacon and Ham	...	—	—	1 14
Flour	...	—	—	2 5
Sausages	...	—	—	1 12
Beef	...	—	—	2 16
Chickens	...	—	—	3 —
Margarine	...	—	—	— 18
Fruit	...	—	—	— 21
Canned and Bottled Goods:				
Meat	...	—	14	2 13
Milk	...	—	—	3 15
Fish	...	—	—	1 22
Vegetables	...	—	4	— 16
Cereals	...	—	—	1 15
Soups	...	—	1	2 22
Fruit Juices	...	—	1	1 13
Tomatoes	...	—	4	2 13
Peaches	...	—	7	— 15
Pears	...	—	3	— 22
Pineapple	...	—	1	3 —
Grapefruit	...	—	—	— 7
Apricots	...	—	2	1 —
Plums	...	—	—	2 26
Other Fruits	...	—	1	3 20
Miscellaneous	...	—	—	1 24
TOTAL				
	...	92	2	1 9

Slaughter of Animals Act

Licences under the above Act were renewed to 31 slaughtermen and 6 new licences were granted, making a total of 37.

Four of the new licences were granted subject to the holder not slaughtering any animals except under supervision.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

It was again found necessary to postpone the fixing of the "Appointed Day" when the slaughterhouses in the district must comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, etc. owing to the special circumstances which had arisen in regard to one slaughterhouse which is being reconstructed and modernised. The remaining two slaughterhouses have been brought up to the required standards.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

The above Regulations came into operation on the 1st October, 1963, and the introduction of same is to provide the means to give effect to the Government's long-standing intention to ensure that all home killed meat in the country is inspected before it leaves the slaughterhouse, and to ensure that the major burden of the cost of inspection which has occurred in the past on some Local Authorities is alleviated. The new standard procedure for inspection which entails a much more detailed inspection of carcases, made it necessary for additional staff to be employed at the slaughterhouses. The Regulations ensure that no meat must be removed from a slaughterhouse until it has been inspected, and all meat passed fit for human consumption must be marked in the appropriate manner by the Local Authority's inspector.

The clause in the Regulations allowing Local Authorities to charge for the inspection at a permitted rate was not favourably received by the owners of the slaughterhouses, but in the end the charges fixed for inspection were agreed upon to the satisfaction of the owners of the slaughterhouses and the Local Authority.

The advent of these Regulations has increased overtime working for the Inspectors and the regular slaughtering of animals at one of the slaughterhouses on Sundays necessitating the attendance of Inspectors is most undesirable.

FOOD PREMISES

The number and type of food premises in the Borough is summarised below:

Wholesale Grocers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cafes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Factory and School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fish Shops (Fried) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Wet Fish Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Grocers (retail)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Sweets, Confectionery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Fish and Greengrocery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughterhouses (including bacon curing and sausage manufacturers)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Corn and Seed Merchants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

147 inspections and re-visits to food premises were made during the year.

Improvements Effected to Food Premises

The table below summarises the work carried out.

Premises cleansed and decorated	...	...	...	...	...	8
Premises repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional hot water supplies provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wash basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food storage improved	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
First-aid facilities provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Requisite notices provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Provision of refuse bins	...	...	...	...	...	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	6

Registration of Premises under Section 16, Food & Drugs Act, 1955

One application was received for the registration of premises for the sale and storage of ice cream, which was granted.

ICE CREAM AND LOLLIES

During the year 39 samples of ice cream manufactured outside and inside the Borough were obtained and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The results were as follows:—

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
37	1	1	Nil

9 iced lollies were also obtained for bacteriological examination with satisfactory results.

MILK SUPPLY

82 samples of milk were obtained for bacteriological examination and all passed the prescribed test.

The following table gives a summary of the results.

Designation	No. of Samples	Tests Applied	Result	
			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	...	Methylene Blue Phosphatase	28 28	— —
Pasteurised...	...	Methylene Blue Phosphatase	24 24	— —
Sterilised	...	Turbidity	30	—
TOTAL	...		82	—

SECTION VII

SECTION VII—PUBLIC CLEANSING

The report for this section of the work is for the financial year ended 31st March, 1964.

The total number of staff is 40, employed as follows:

Cleansing Inspector	...	...	1
Refuse Collectors	...	...	25
Street Cleansing	...	...	9
Salvage	...	...	4
Refuse Disposal	...	...	1

The vehicles used in the Department are:

- 1 S. & D. Fore and Aft Tipper (Container Bulk Loader)
- 4 S. & D. Fore and Aft Tippers.
- 2 Karrier Bantam Side Loading Vehicles.
- 1 Commer Van (waste paper collection).
- 1 Chaseside Loading Shovel.
- 2 Yorkshire Karrier Mechanical Road Sweepers.

Collection

The net cost of collection of house and trade refuse as shown in the following COST STATEMENT was £31,365 as against £29,251 during the previous year.

The increased cost was mainly accounted for by increased wages, incentive bonus, overhaul of vehicles and the extra cost of renewing dustbins.

The collection of refuse throughout the year has been very satisfactory and with the exception of one short period following the Christmas holiday, was a weekly one.

During the last few years the average number of bins collected per team per week gradually increased to over 3,000 bins per team, which would appear to be near maximum output, and which resulted in a substantial increase in bonus pay.

Experience has shown that in smoke control areas the weight of refuse received from houses is less but there is a considerable increase in bulk.

Disposal

At the beginning of April the newly acquired Refuse Disposal Tip in the Tipton Green area commenced being used for the tipping of house and trade refuse, and the Gospel Oak Refuse Tip which is nearing completion utilised for hard core, etc. This new tip which should provide tipping space for a number of years is ideally placed and with its close proximity to the Cleansing Depot allows stricter supervision.

The gross cost of disposal for the year was £7,284 as against £5,108. The increased cost was due to loan charges in respect of the new site.

Provision of Dustbins

Dustbins are renewed as a rate charge and bins to newly erected houses are charged for. The total number of bins distributed during the year totalled 1,218, involving an expenditure of £2,032.

The following is the COST STATEMENT for the collection and disposal of house and trade refuse for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1964.

		Collection	Disposal	Total
		£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
I. GROSS EXPENDITURE				
(a) Labour	15,780	1,297	17,077	
(b) Transport	14,663	2,843	17,506	
(c) Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings ...	2,146	3,144	5,290	
Total gross expenditure	*32,589	7,284	39,873	
2. GROSS INCOME	1,224	2,021	3,245	
3. NET COSTS	31,365	5,263	36,628	
UNIT COSTS				
4. Gross cost per ton, labour only ...	1 3 0	1 10	1 4 10	
5. Gross cost per ton, transport only ...	1 1 4	4 0	1 5 4	
6. Net cost (all expenditure) per ton... ...	2 5 8	7 4	2 13 0	
7. Net cost per 1,000 population ...	800	138	938	
8. Net cost per 1,000 premises ...	2,707	454	3,161	

* Includes £2,032 for provision of dustbins.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (statute acres)	2,167
Population at 30th June, 1963	38,190
Total refuse collected in tons	13,715
Weight (cwts) per 1,000 population per day	19.6
Number of premises from which refuse is collected ...	11,585
Average haul by collecting vehicles to final disposal point	2.5 miles
Total refuse disposed of in tons	14,320
Method of disposal—controlled tipping	100%

STREET CLEANSING

The work of street cleansing is carried out by two mechanical sweepers and seven street orderlies.

The net cost of this work was £8,986 as against £7,138 in the previous year. The increased cost was mainly accounted for by increased wages, transport costs and the more frequent cleansing of streets by the mechanical sweepers.

The following is the COST STATEMENT for street and gully cleansing for the 12 months ended March, 1964.

Particulars	Street Sweeping and Watering	Street Gully Cleansing	Total
	£	£	£
REVENUE ACCOUNT			
I. GROSS EXPENDITURE			
(a) Labour	4,411	—	4,411
(b) Transport	4,365	2,478	6,834
(c) Plant, Equipment, Land and Buildings ...	221	—	221
Total gross expenditure	8,997	2,478	11,475
2. GROSS INCOME (excluding reimbursements from Ministry of Transport and County Council)			
	11	5	16
3. NET COST	8,986	2,473	11,459
	£	£	£
4. Gross expenditure on snow clearance not included previously	415	—	—
5. UNIT COSTS			
(a) Net cost per street mile	206	—	—
(b) Net cost per 1,000 street gullies cleansed	—	221	—
(c) Net cost per 1,000 population ...	235	65	300

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Mileage of streets cleansed	...	...	...	...	43.5
Frequency of cleansing:					
(a) At least once daily	...	...	...	...	7%
(b) Three to six times weekly	...	...	...	...	9%
(c) Twice weekly	...	...	...	...	17%
(d) Once weekly	...	...	...	...	57%
(e) Less than once weekly	...	...	...	...	10%
Percentage of street cleansing done by mechanical means	...				58%
Number of street gullies cleansed	...	...	...	...	1,798
Number of gully cleansings during the year	...	...	...	...	11,176
Percentage of gully cleansing done by mechanical means	...				100%

SALVAGE OF WASTE MATERIAL

A separate collection of waste paper was made from business premises and a modified scheme of house-to-house collection carried out as in previous years.

The following table shows the amount of waste material salvaged and income received for same during the year ended 31st March, 1964.

SALVAGE RETURN

							Tonnage Collected	Income	
								Tons	£
Raw Kitchen Waste	93	323	
Waste Paper	132	1,030	
							TOTAL	225	1,353

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